



A Guide to Bangladesh

A Fulbright Experience



The American Center
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Bangladesh

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Contact Information

Location of the Public Affairs Office:

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Points of Contact for Inquiries (at The American Center):

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U.S. Embassy

Madani Avenue

Baridhara, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Phone: 885-5500

Website: <http://dhaka.usembassy.gov>

American Citizen Services: located in the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy. Drop-in hours are Sunday through Thursday, 1:00 – 4:00 pm

After-hours Emergency: call (880) (2) 882-3805

Congratulations on your selection for the Fulbright Program! We look forward to welcoming you to Bangladesh soon. During your stay in Bangladesh it is important that you maintain a close working relationship with the U.S. Mission in order to successfully participate in the program. This involves close contact with The American Center. Upon arrival, you will meet with respective Fulbright program officers from this office. The American Center will organize a general orientation program for the newly arrived Fulbright students and scholars.

Registration

All Fulbright students and scholars must register online at <http://travel.state.gov> or in person at the embassy. It is advisable to visit the following website to receive important guidance before departure. This provides a good overview for you to review prior to arrival. Updates are also available online.

<http://travel.state.gov>

Please browse the information provided on the Travel Advisory Bulletin, especially the links to the Personal Security, Street Safety, and Vehicle Security advisories. It is useful to the greater American community, such as yourself, in addition to Embassy personnel, and can be found from the U.S. Embassy Dhaka homepage or at:

http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/warden_messages.html

It is crucial that all participants remain in contact with the American Center personnel throughout their experience using the contact information provided in this booklet (second page). If you plan to travel, you must notify the American Center so that you can be reached in the case of an emergency. We hope to work together to provide you with the most rewarding and secure Fulbright experience possible in Bangladesh.

Some Handy Tips

Health

All visitors should know which local medical facilities are recommended by the U.S. Embassy. Most visitors experience food-related sickness during their stay. If this occurs, remember to stay hydrated. Don't be embarrassed if you feel under the weather; chances are all of your companions have before too!

Hospitals in Dhaka

Apollo hospital in Dhaka is the U.S.-Embassy recommended hospital. It also has a direct billing agreement set up with Seven Corners, the overseas provider of the Accident and Sickness Program for Exchanges (ASPE). The contact information of the hospital is as follows:

Apollo Hospital Dhaka

Plot: 81, Block: E, Bashundhara R/A

Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh

Tel: +880 2 9891661-2

Mobile: +88 01713 046684; +88 01713 046685

Fax: +880 2 9896139; +880 2 9860161; +880 2 9896834

Email: info@apollodhaka.com

URL: <http://www.apollodhaka.com>

Emergency Contact Numbers:

Tel: +880 2 9896623

Mobile: +88 01911555555

Ambulance: +88 01714090000

PABX: +880 2 9891661~2 Emergency Ext: 7777

A Note on Health Benefits:

ASPE is NOT an insurance plan, but rather a health benefit. It is strongly recommended that Fulbrighters maintain an insurance plan, as ASPE will not cover pre-existing conditions. Apollo Hospital has a direct-billing agreement with Seven Corners, but hospital staff is generally unaware of this. This is why it is crucial that you or your designate call (using the international access code) or email (assist@sevendcorners.com) Seven Corners upon hospitalization.

Hospitals in Chittagong

1. Chittagong Metropolitan Hospital
Chottagram Metropolitan Hashpatal Ltd.

POC: Dr. F. A. R. Shokrana Cell Phone: 0181-465-1066
Kazi Shahidullah – Manager Admin - 01814-651-071, 01717-091192
Office: 031-651242, 654732, 652750; Ext. 100, 107
Address : 698 / 752 O. R. Nizam Road

2. Center for Specialized Care & Research (CSCR) (Speaks English)
POC: Dr. Enamul Hoque (Chief Operating Officer)
Cell Phone: 0181-721-0497
Office: 031-255-0625
Email: porecharja@yahoo.com
Address 1675/A, O.R. Nizam Road, Chittagong

3. Chevron Hospital
POC: Pulak Parial (General Manager)
Cell Phone: 0171-179-5360
Office: 031-255-0643, 45, 031-652-963

4. Maa-Shishu Outpatient Hospital

POC: Dr. Nurul Haque (Director)
Cell Phone: 0171-111-0714
Office: 031-711-236, 031-718-521, 031-718-525

Money and Banking

Taka, the local currency, is available from a variety of sources. It is important to note that having a “Study/Research” category visa **does not allow Fulbright grantees to open bank accounts in Bangladesh. You may choose to open an account at an international bank with branches in Bangladesh before you leave home.** HSBC bank widely operates in Bangladesh and has branches all over the city. ATM machines are also easily accessible throughout the city. Citibank also has a branch in Dhaka, but with limited operations. Other ATMs are plentiful in cities, but will charge a fee each time money is withdrawn for non-account holders.

The local ‘Taka’ is approximately valued at 79 Tk = \$1. The notes come in Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand Taka denominations. There are smaller denomination coins, but except for the one and five Taka coins, most are out of circulation. The notes generally have English numerals on them, but to make things more exciting, same denomination notes may be printed in different sizes, designs, and colors. Avoid

accepting excessively old, torn, or mended notes as it may be difficult for you to convince shopkeepers to accept them.

American Club

The American Club (also known as the American Recreation Association or ARA) is located in Gulshan-2, Dhaka. If you wish to become a club member while in Bangladesh, you will have to apply for regular membership under Category 2. You will have to pay a refundable deposit of \$300 and a monthly fee of \$45 for single and \$90 for family membership. All service charges, deposits and bills must be paid in US dollar (\$) increments or with personal checks drawn on a US bank. All payments must be made in the ARA office.

Please note, your membership will need to be processed through the American Center and processing membership is a lengthy process. For membership and other details, please visit the website at: <http://aradhaka.aeaportal.com/>.

Housing

Finding housing can be a major challenge for Fulbrighters in Bangladesh. There are few real estate agents, and people have had bad experiences with those that do exist. Locals generally go door-to-door through a neighborhood in which they would like to live, looking for 'To-Let' signs. Sometimes housing arrangements are made by host institutions or affiliates. Grantees should approach their proposed host institutions to ask for assistance with housing. Fulbright students and scholars currently residing in Bangladesh often act as a resource to help new arrivals find housing. The American Center will be happy to assist by linking up new arrivals with grantees already in town.

It should be mentioned that apartments are usually not furnished in Bangladesh, meaning they don't have basic appliances which are very common in the U.S., e.g., stove or refrigerators. Furnished housing is available on a limited basis and tends to be very expensive.

There are some other resources that may help you with your housing search. Try posting on the bulletin board at the American Club or at other ex-pat clubs.

Hartals

General strikes, also known as *hartals*, are often called by political parties a day or two in advance. *Hartals* cause businesses to close down for the day (usually from dawn to noon or till dusk, although the timing varies), with most road traffic also halted. Elections are currently scheduled for December, 2013, and *hartals* are being called with increasing frequency. For this reason, all Fulbright recipients should regularly monitor Embassy updates and travel advisories and check in with the American Center. Travel outside of Dhaka, and within certain neighborhoods in Dhaka, is often inadvisable during strikes and demonstrations—we strongly advise you to heed these warnings, and to keep in touch.

The following link will provide information, advisories, and services available to the American Citizen at the U.S. embassy in Dhaka.

<http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/service.html>.

Getting Around

Local transportation consists of buses, taxis, auto-rickshaws (known as CNGs, for compressed natural gas), and the famous rickshaws. While taking public transportation in Bangladesh can often be a positive adventure, it is important to be careful when using all forms of public transportation. Buses are often extremely crowded—watch your belongings. You are strongly advised against taking taxis, CNGs, or rickshaws alone at night as muggings occur regularly. Also, CNGs are unregulated. Rickshaws can also be unstable, so remember to hold on tight!

Tips and Begging

Tipping works a little differently in Bangladesh. Tipping a taxi driver is definitely not customary, however, if you go to a restaurant, it is expected that you would give a tip to the waiters (it is rare to find waitresses). There is no fixed rate of tipping, the range can be anywhere from 2% to 10%. Restaurants often add service charges. You need not give a tip when this happens.

Formal welfare is almost non-existent for most Bangladeshis that are struggling with poverty. Tips and begging have become a part of the culture. It is up to you if you wish to give hand-outs or money to the poor, and who you chose to give it to. Beggars in high-traffic areas are often under the control of pimps who take a share of the money, meaning many ex-pats choose not to support this practice and donate to worthy organizations working in Bangladesh instead.

Postal Services

Diplomatic Pouch

Fulbright grantees are authorized to make a **one-time** shipment of educational materials only to the American Embassy in Dhaka. This shipment cannot exceed **four boxes**, none of which may weigh more than 50 pounds. This shipment must not meet or exceed 6 cubic feet in volume. Six cubic feet is equal to 10,368 cubic inches and 1 cubic foot is equal to 1728 cubic inches. To determine the volume of a box in cubic feet, multiply the width times the length times the depth (all in inches), and divide the sum by 1728. For example, a box that measures 24" X 24" X 18" has a volume of 6 cubic feet. If shipment becomes bulk, the entire shipment will be returned to sender.

A tracking or registry number should be included on all boxes. Grantees **must** inform post when they ship boxes and send tracking information to their contacts, ideally with a list of items included in each box. These materials cannot be sent back to the United States by pouch. Post will **not** be responsible for any missing boxes sent via pouch.

Address these packages to:

**Cultural Affairs Officer
6120 Dhaka Place
Department of State
Washington, DC 20521-6120**

The grantee's name must appear in the return address.

Fulbright grantees may also use the pouch for first-class letter mail weighing up to 13 ounces for personal mail. However, for books and printed materials, mail can be up to two pounds to and from the United States. Please note that in order for something to count as letter mail, you may need to request that shippers use soft envelopes instead of boxes, even if the box weighs less than two pounds. Letters must be addressed as follows:

**Name of the Grantee
6120 Dhaka Pl
Dulles, VA 20189-6120**

- Grantees will use this address as the return address on all mail from abroad.
- Grantees may pick up their mail at The American Center.

Note: U.S. stamps are not available in the local market in Bangladesh. Grantees should bring stamps from the U.S.

The following is the list of items that are prohibited in the pouch:

Pouches in both the unclassified and classified channels may not contain items that are *classified as "dangerous goods"* or require any outside container marking or labeling as required in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations. *At the time of ordering, customers are encouraged to ask vendor if a Hazard label is required on the outside of the package for international air shipments. If a Hazard label is required, the parcel cannot go in the pouch as it is considered a Dangerous Good as defined by IATA. Additionally, pouches may not contain items that are illegal to import into the receiving country or export from the sending country.*

Questions regarding potentially prohibited items should be sent to dpm-answerperson@state.gov for final decision. Known items prohibited for dispatch by diplomatic pouch *either from the*

United States to overseas, or from overseas to the United States, or from post to post, include, but are not limited to:

Alcoholic beverages (e.g., beer, wine, liquor);

Ammunition (e.g., blanks, caps, shells, simulated ammo);

Animals, endangered species products;

Any device that cannot be completely disabled from emitting any noise, signal, or vibration while in transit. Batteries must be removed or *the* item must be completely unwound and locked in this position (such as clocks, watches, timers, alarms, radios, etc.);

Any items for resale;

Batteries, Lithium metal or ion or polymer and sealed lead acid, excluding single-button cells installed in watches or computer motherboard-like desktops. Examples include the following: Laptops, iPads®, Kindles®, iPhones®, MP3 players, cell phones, cameras, some types of toys shipped with lithium batteries shipped alone, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS);

NOTE: *Only the following batteries are permitted: Alkaline, NiCad, NiMH, and the small flat coin “button” watch-type batteries. A desktop computer with a motherboard containing a button battery is permitted;*

Bulk shipments are permitted in the pouch but transportation is funded by the customer (personal or official). Definition of bulk shipment: Shipment that equals or exceeds 6 cubic feet (meets or exceeds 5 single-copy paper boxes) and is destined to the same addressee/household between pouch shipments;

NOTE: *6 cubic feet is equal to 10,368 cubic inches and 1 cubic foot is equal to 1728 cubic inches. To determine the volume of a box in cubic feet, multiply the width times the length times the depth (all in inches) and divide the sum by 1728. For example, a box that measures 24” x 24” x 18” has a volume of 6 cubic feet;*

All automotive tires (single or multiple) are considered bulk—see tires below for details. Funding for official shipments must be provided to A/LM/PMP/DPM in advance to pay pouch transportation costs (see 14 FAM 723.3) or for personal shipments, credit card information must be provided to the freight forwarder. Tires can be shipped via DPO depending on size and location restrictions if a personal shipment. Official shipments cannot go via the DPO. Questions should be directed to DPO-Answerperson@state.gov. Tires should be shipped in household effects (HHE). Official: Tires can be shipped directly from vendor to appropriate US Despatch Agency;

Charitable donations of goods (e.g., school supplies for orphanage);

Compressed gases and aerosols (e.g., hairspray);

Controlled or illegal substances to be used without a prescription (e.g., narcotics);

Corrosives (e.g., car batteries);

Currency (cash);

Dry ice;

Explosives;

Firearms and nonfirearm items, such as air rifles, water pistols, and objects resembling weapons or dangerous objects (including video game controllers that resemble weapons);

Flammable liquids (e.g., nail polish and remover, *hand sanitizer, lens wipes, medication containing alcohol, perfume, or cologne*);

Flammable solids (e.g., safety matches);

Fragile items that are broken and/or improperly packaged so as to have the potential to cause personal injury or damage to pouch contents (see 14 FAM 723.2, paragraph c, for packaging standards);

Gel packs;

Hand sanitizer any size that contains alcohol and is flammable;

Human remains (e.g., cremains, organs);

Incendiary materials such as road flares, cigarette lighters, self-starting charcoal, etc.;

Infectious substances (IATA Category A), toxins, contaminated medical equipment, and medical specimens requiring outside markings under IATA regulations;

Inhalers for asthma are “under pressure” and cannot go in the pouch; consult the Office of Medical Services (MED);

Light bulbs containing hazardous material, such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs);

Liquids *in excess of 16 oz. in as single parcel in any type of container (glass or nonglass)* defined as anything that flows *like* any viscous substance and can ruin the contents of a pouch (includes lotions and peanut butter, for example);

NOTE: *Liquids less than 16 oz., in a single parcel are permitted to be shipped via pouch (e.g. makeup, lotions, peanut butter, pet food, containers with foil top lids, etc);*

Lithium batteries metal, polymer, or ion and sealed lead acid, excluding single-button cells installed in watches or computer motherboard-like desktops. Examples include the following: Laptops, iPads®, Kindles®, iPhones®, MP3 players, cell phones, cameras, some types of toys shipped with Lithium batteries, or Lithium batteries shipped alone, and uninterruptible power supply (USP);

Magnetic materials such as powerful magnets that can damage computer software and other electrical equipment (e.g. speakers);

Oxidizers;

Perishable goods – items liable to perish, decay or spoil rapidly, such as fresh meat, seafood, ripe fruits and certain temperature-sensitive medical products (i.e., blood diagnostics, etc);

Pressurized containers (e.g., “contents under pressure”);

Private business books, goods, and materials;

Professional materials of a personal nature, except that limited personal office and training materials are allowed (see 14 FAM 724.1-3);

Plants, seeds, bulbs, soil, fertilizer, plant food;

Poisons;

Radioactive substances;

Temperature-sensitive items that could spoil or become ineffective if the temperature is not maintained within certain parameters (certain medications, perishable goods, etc.). In general, items that cannot withstand large temperature swings;

Tires, automotive (single or multiple) are permitted to be shipped in the pouch but transportation costs are the responsibility of the customer and are considered bulk shipments (see bulk shipments);

Toys containing Lithium batteries (see Batteries or Lithium);

Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) contains nonspillable lead-acid batteries; and

Weapons or items that resemble weapons (e.g., any spring-loaded knife (switchblade), tactical knives, fixed-bladed fighting/hunting knives, firearms, or components thereof, sling shots, bows, arrows, BB guns and pellet guns, firearms, throwing stars/spikes, ceremonial swords, toys resembling weapons, water pistols, etc.).

Travel

Getting Here Pick-up/Drop-off Service:

Many international carriers fly to Zia International Airport in Dhaka. Once you have finalized your itinerary, be sure to share it with the American Center staff prior to your arrival.

As a courtesy, Fulbright grantees are authorized airport transfers using embassy motor pool. The pick-up and drop-off service to and from the airport will be available only at the initial arrival and final departure time. Grantees must notify the American Center in advance in case they want to avail such services.

A commercial expediter service can be arranged upon request for a fee of \$6 (per person) to receive grantees at the airport and facilitate the customs process. Grantees are requested to contact the American Center ahead of time if they would like to use this service. They should be mindful when making airline reservations to avoid arrival between mid-night and early hours. It becomes quite difficult to arrange pick-up/drop-off services if grantees arrive at early hours.

Travel in Bangladesh

Travel between Bangladesh's major cities is easiest by air, using domestic carriers such as Biman Bangladesh Airlines, GMG Airlines, United Airways, and Regent Airways. **Note:** Biman

Bangladesh Airlines, the national flag carrier, is considered unreliable due to outdated aircraft and a loose adherence to posted schedules.

Other forms of transportation between cities in town are rail or bus. All types of travel are quite affordable compared to U.S. standards. The quality of service offered varies depending on your destination, type of transport, and congestion en route. Overall, travelers should be prepared for delays in all forms of travel. It is recommended that you allow extra time for any travel within Bangladesh.

Air

These airlines offer many daily flights around Bangladesh. In general, there is a 45lbs baggage allowance for domestic flights. More information can be found at the following websites:

- Biman Bangladesh Airlines (national flag carrier): <http://www.biman-airlines.com/>
- Regent Airways: www.flyregent.com
- United Airways: <http://www.uabdl.com/>

Rail

Air-conditioned passenger trains are available for reasonable rates. These tickets should be purchased at least 3 days in advance.

• *For details on fares, please visit www.railway.gov.bd*

Bus

Air-conditioned coaches are also available for reasonable prices. For details, please visit:

• www.bangladeshgateway.org/bus-service.php

Travel Policies

Please note that any travel outside of Bangladesh *must be approved in advance* by the Cultural Affairs Officer at the embassy, the host institution, and the appropriate IIE world area program manager. Travel within Bangladesh but outside of the primary grant location *must be approved in advance* by the Cultural Affairs Officer at the embassy. The grantee may leave the country for no more than 14 days, including weekends and travel days. Failure to comply with leave and travel policies will result in a reduction of the grant stipend amount and may result in revocation of the grant.

Information about Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries. There are approximately 164,000,000 people in Bangladesh with 1,283 people per square mile – a figure that rises to 1,700 per square mile when the land unsuitable for habitation due to flooding is removed. If ever there was a people who have had to learn to apply the maxim “Be tolerant with your neighbor,” it has been the Bangladeshis.

Bangladeshis endure famine, flood, pestilence, cyclone, humidity, and baking sun with fortitude and a smile. Those who have jobs are industrious and hard-working because they want to

improve quality of life for their families. The extended family is extremely important, and respect amongst family members is strong.

Religion affects all aspects of life in Bangladesh. Dhaka has been called by many “The City of Mosques.” It is important for visitors to have a general understanding of the local culture, especially since there are some aspects which may affect travelers. Alcohol, pork, and gambling are generally circumscribed.

The Bangladeshi people are also quite friendly and hospitable. Visitors are often surprised by their willingness to share whatever they have with their new friends, even if they do not have much of their own. This openness should not be mistaken as a fake friendship with ulterior motives. Most Bangladeshis are as curious to learn about you as you are about them. Take advantage of your opportunities to bond with real Bangladeshi folk, and do not forget to return the favor to your friends.

For more facts and information on the country of Bangladesh, its people, climate, government, economy, and other topics, please visit the CIA World Factbook online at the following address:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

What to Bring

Clothing

In Bangladesh, both men and women tend to dress conservatively. Leave behind your winter clothes unless you plan on traveling to cooler parts of Asia. Good quality clothes may be tailored and purchased locally to your liking. Most Bangladeshis wear sandals as a result of the heat and rain, and you’ll find this especially appropriate during the monsoon season of mid-June to mid-October. Streets often flood and your trail will be muddy. It is wise to bring a few dependable pairs that you do not mind damaging, along with your other shoes and sneakers for daily activities.

For Women

In general, most Bangladeshi women dress conservatively in public, and the more inconspicuous and conservative the clothing, the less attention you will draw.

Many wear a combination of the local shalwar kameez and western dress, depending on what they are doing that day. Shalwar kameez tends to be cooler in this hot, muggy climate, and also covers all of body. In Dhaka, saris are worn mainly for special occasions.

According to one Fulbright alumna, “Dressing more conservatively in shalwar kameez has proven to be a good gesture and it is rather fun to have clothes tailored to your size and liking also!” Many women also prefer to wear sleeves and ankle-length skirts/dresses or long pants.

It is a good idea to check with your workplace for dress requirements beforehand as some have specific regulations.

For Men

Most Bangladeshi men wear Western dress at home and work, including everything from suits to business casual or jeans.

The traditional dress for most occasions (from business to formal) is the white punjabi pajama (long white tunic-like shirt worn over close-fitting or baggy white pants). The Punjabi is particularly visible on Friday, the Muslim holiday. At home Bangladeshi men will generally wear a lungi (sarong-like garment) and punjabi or shirt.

In general almost all men refrain from wearing shorts. Wearing them will be very noticeable.

General Information

Purchasing Goods

Other than any special needs such as prescribed medicines, almost everything else, including bottled water, is locally available. This includes other medical supplies, toiletries, and cosmetics. Of course, if you have a particular brand or type that you prefer, be sure to bring it along with you.

Gifts

Many people have suggested bringing a few gifts for friends you will make during your stay. Bangladeshis are very hospitable and friendly, and you will perhaps want to return the favor. Since you will also be visiting schools and other social sites, a group gift could be appropriate. Small gifts are also a wonderful way to spread goodwill. Some suggestions include handicrafts or things you have made, music, memorabilia and lapel pins, sports buttons, art work and small U.S. flags on desk stands. Participants have brought both larger and smaller gifts in the past, and bringing anything is entirely up to you.

Shopping

While this trip is not a buying excursion, shopping is one of the great experiences of visiting another country. Try to visit the non-tourist market areas, the small single-purpose shops, and those that allow the visitor a glimpse of the 'real' culture. Many items are worth a look, such as woven textiles and clothing, silk, local jewelry, bamboo or cane basket ware, shell-crafts, traditional pottery, unique musical instruments, pink pearls, and beautiful Bengali art.

Most Bangladeshi shopkeepers do not have fixed prices, so be prepared to barter unless you are shopping at a larger commercial store. Prices initially offered to you will be significantly higher, if not twice the price for non-foreigners. Try offering what you think the product is worth and negotiate from there.

Suggested Pre-Departure Reading

Reading

A History of Bangladesh

Willem van Schendel

Willem van Schendel's history navigates the extraordinary twists and turns that created modern Bangladesh through ecological disaster, colonialism, partition, and a war of independence. This is an eloquent introduction to a fascinating country and its resilient and inventive people.

Bangladesh: Reflections on the Water

By James J. Novak

Novak discusses the culture, beauty, history, and economy of Bangladesh. This book is now over a decade old and the political situation has changed greatly since it was written, yet his perspective is unique for a Western writer and certainly deserves a read.

Lonely Planet Bangladesh (2008 edition)

By Stuart Butler

The only comprehensive English-language travel guide to Bangladesh. Provides the real facts, hints, and suggestions that have made this series so popular.

Bradt Guide to Bangladesh (A Bradt Travel Guide)

By Mikey Leung and Belinda Meggit

Lonely Planet Bengali Phrasebook (Lonely Planet Series)

By Bimal Maity

Important Websites

The following websites have been recommended by our Information Resource Center for those interested in learning more about Bangladesh:

U.S. Embassy – Dhaka

<http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/>

Bangladesh: The country at a glance

<http://www.bdembassyusa.org/index.php?page=a-brief-description>.

Bangladesh: Climate

http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/C_0288.htm

Bangladesh: Education

http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/E_0022.htm

Bangladesh Government websites:

Bangladesh Government's website

<http://www.bangladesh.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh Embassy: Washington DC

<http://www.bdembassyusa.org/>

Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations

<http://www.un.int/bangladesh/>

Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh:

American Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh (AmCham)

<http://www.amchambd.org/>

Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industries

<http://www.dhakachamber.com/>

Museums/Libraries:

National Archives and National Library of Bangladesh

<http://www.nanl.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh National Museum

<http://www.bangladeshmuseum.gov.bd/>

Liberation War Museum, Bangladesh

<http://www.liberationwarmuseum.org>.

Banglapedia

<http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/>

Virtual Bangladesh

<http://www.virtualbangladesh.com/>

Art and Culture:

Edward M. Kennedy Center for Public Service and Arts

<http://emk.com.bd.>

Bengal Gallery of Fine Arts, leading promoter of Arts and Culture

<http://www.bengalfoundation.org.>

Drik Photo Library

<http://www.drik.net/>

Bangladesh Think Tanks/Research Organizations:

Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies

<http://www.bids-bd.org/>

Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies

<http://biiss.org/>

Centre for Policy Dialogue

<http://cpd.org.bd>

Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Units

<http://www.rmmru.org.>

International Center for Climate Change and Development

<http://centers.iub.edu.bd/iccad.>

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute

<http://www.bei-bd.org/>

American Institute of Bangladesh Studies

<http://www.aibs.net/>

Universities:

University Grants Commission of Bangladesh

<http://www.ugc.gov.bd/>

University of Dhaka

<http://www.univdhaka.edu/>

Institute of Business Administration

<http://www.iba-du.edu.>

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

<http://www.buet.ac.bd/>

Jahangirnagar University

<http://www.juniv.edu/>

North South University

<http://www.northsouth.edu/>

The Independent University, Bangladesh

<http://www.iub.edu.bd/>

East West University

<http://www.ewubd.edu/>

BRAC University

www.bracuniversity.net

University of Liberal Arts of Bangladesh

<http://www.ulab.edu.bd.>

Newspapers:

The Daily Star

<http://www.thedailystar.net/>

The Independent

<http://www.theindependentbd.com.>

New Age

<http://www.newagebd.com/>

The New Nation

<http://nation.ittefaq.com/>

NGO's:

NGOs in Bangladesh

http://www.ngoab.gov.bd/Files/NGO_LIST.pdf.

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
<http://www.brac.net/>

Grameen
<http://www.grameen-info.org/>

Human Rights Organization, Odhikar
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